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CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 32 of 1895.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 13th August 1895.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.						
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>						
1	Akhbár-i-Imámia	... Lucknow ...	Saiyad Ábid Ali ...	28th July & 7th August.	7th & 10th August,	375 copies.
2	Kanauj Pustak ...	... Kanauj (Farukh-abad).	Munshi Bhaggu Khán	10th August	... 11th August	250 "
3	Káyasth Hitkári	... Agra ...	Munshi Kámtá Prásad.	" "	... " "	300 "
<i>Weekly.</i>						
4	Agra Akhbár ...	... Agra ...	Khwája Tajammul Husain.	7th August	... 9th August	50 copies.
5	Akhbár-i-Klám ...	... Meerut ...	Hakím Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khán.	6th "	... 8th "	150 "
6	Akhbár-i-Islám ...	... Agra ...	Maulvi Wáris Ali ...	8th "	... 9th "	200 "
7	Alwaqt ...	... Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Saíd ...	7th "	... 11th "	800 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).						
<i>Weekly—(concluded.)</i>						
8	Anís-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Munshi Kishun Sarup Varma.	10th August ...	12th August ...	250 copies.
9	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow ...	Munshi Bishun Lál ...	3rd & 10th August	7th & 13th August	300 "
10	Ázad ...	Do. ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	2nd & 9th " ...	" " " ...	250 "
11	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore ...	Babu Harnám Singh	8th August ...	10th August ...	600 "
12	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwári Lál Misra.	," " ...	" " " ...	700 "
13	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly ...	Munshi Thákur Prásád.	10th " ...	11th " ...	400 "
14	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain Khán.	5th " ...	7th " ...	370 "
15	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Háfiż Nizám Ahmad	8th " ...	11th " ...	350 "
16	Hindustáni	Lucknow ...	Munshi Ganga Prasád Varma.	7th " ...	9th " ...	300 "
17	Jám-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Qázi Saiyad Abdul Ali	4th " ...	" " " ...	100 "
18	Kárnámah ...	Lucknow ...	Maulvi Muhammad Yáqub.	10th " ...	13th " ...	275 "
19	Káyasth Conference Gazette...	Cawnpore ...	Rai Devi Prasád, B.A. B.L.	9th " ...	10th " ...	200 "
20	Liberal ...	Azamgarh ...	Munshi Qudrat Ali Khan.	8th " ...	11th " ...	...
21	Matla-i-Núr ...	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Bihari Lál ...	10th " ...	13th " ...	50 copies.
22	Mehr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Háfiż Muhammad Karím-ullah.	7th " ...	10th " ...	400 "
23	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Saharanpur ...	Pandit Avatár Kishun	31st July ...	7th " ...	475 "
24	Násím-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Babu Jamna Das Biswas.	7th August ...	9th " ...	450 "
25	Násím-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawáz Khán.	30th July & 8th Au-gust.	7th & 11th August,	70 "
26	Nizám-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Kází Muhammad Fa-hím-ud-din.	8th August ...	10th August ...	...
27	Núr-ul-Anwar ...	Cawnpore ...	Háfiż Muhammad Abdul Hamíd Khán.	10th " ...	11th " ...	250 copies.
28	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	1st " ...	7th " ...	300 "
29	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Pratáp Kishun	8th " ...	10th " ...	360 "
30	Riáz-ul-Akhbár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Hafiz Nizám Ahmad	," " ...	11th " ...	350 "
31	Rohilkhand Punch	Moradabad ...	Qázi Saiyad Abdul Ali	4th " ...	9th " ...	125 "
32	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Munshi Jairáj Singh	6th " ...	8th " ...	304 "
33	Túti-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Saiyad Muhammad Sajjad Hussain.	4th " ...	10th " ...	200 "
34	Vernacular Advertiser	Lucknow ...	Rámji Dás Bhárgava	7th " ...	9th " ...	1,000 "
35	Zamánah ...	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Muhammad Saifdar Hassan Khán.	8th " ...	10th " ...	...
<i>Daily.</i>						
36	Oudh Akhbár ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Shiva Prasád.	7th to 13th August,	7th to 13th August,	521 copies (in-cluding 92 copies taken by Government).
URDU-ENGLISH.						
<i>Monthly.</i>						
37	Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College Magazine.	Aligarh ...	Munshi Niyez Muhammad Khán.	For August ...	7th August ...	100 copies.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
38	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Aligarh ...	Muhammad Mumtáz-ud-din.	6th & 9th August ...	8th & 10th August	460 copies (in-cluding 286 copies taken by Government).
HINDI.						
<i>Monthly.</i>						
39	Nátya Patra ...	Allahabad ...	Pandit Dewaki Nan-dan Tirpáthí.	For August ...	10th August ...	400 copies.
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>						
40	Kayasth Conference Prákásh	Cawnpore ...	Rai Devi Prasád, B.A. B.L.	12th August ...	13th August ...	500 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
HINDI—(concluded).						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
41	Almora Akhbár ...	Almora ...	Munshi Sadanand Sanwál.	5th August ...	7th August ...	108 copies.
"	Bhárat Bhúshan	Benares ...	J. P. Nigam ...	9th " ...	10th " ...	...
"	Bhárat Jiwan ...	Do. ...	Bábú Rám Krishna Varmá.	15th July & 5th & 12th August.	8th & 13th August	1,500 copies.
"	Prayág Samachár	Allahabad ...	Pandit Ram Gopal...	8th August ...	9th August ...	350 "
"	Sejan Kírti Sudhákar	Udaipur ...	Ashyáchálak Dán ...	5th " ...	8th " ...	65 "
<i>Daily.</i>						
46	Hindustán ...	Ká!ákankar (Partábgarh).	Pandit Devi Dayal Shukla.	7th to 11th August,	8th to 12th August	470 copies.
HINDI-URDU.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
47	Káshi Patriká ...	Benares ...	Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	9th August ...	11th August ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
48	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Munshi Mahávír Prásád.	22nd, 26th & 29th June.	11th August ...	100 copies.
MARATHI.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
49	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	7th August ...	10th August ...	350 copies.
MARATHI-ENGLISH.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
50	Nyáya Sudhá ...	Nagpur ...	Sada Shiva Rám Chandra Patwar-dhan.	5th August ...	8th August ...	400 copies.

copies (including 93 copies taken by Government).

0 copies.

copies (including 86 copies taken by Government).

0 copies.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

Azād.
9th August 1895.

Chitral question.

1. The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 9th August, says that as soon as the Government of India expressed its intention of sending an expedition to Chitral, the general feeling in this country was that the Government did not mean to annex that State. This feeling was further strengthened by the proclamation, issued on the eve of the departure of the expedition, in which the Chitralis and other tribesmen, through whose territories the army was to pass, were assured that they would not be molested in any way if they did not interfere, the object of the expedition being only to punish Umra Khan and Sher Afzal Khan and relieve Sir (then Dr.) George Robertson. But on the occupation of Chitral being effected, the question as to the future of that country appears to have been considered *de novo* by the English and the Indian Governments. And the decision of the question was delayed by the inopportune change of the British ministry, the delay putting the Indian treasury to an unnecessary expense of many lakhs of rupees. However, the beginning of the end is, at last, visible. Though the Government has not yet made a full declaration of its Chitral policy, there are sufficient indications to show that the annexation of the country is not intended. According to the latest news only one brigade will remain in Chitral, the rest of the troops being withdrawn; and Bajour will be surrendered to one of Umra Khan's relatives who are proceeding hurriedly from Peshawar to Nowshera. An idea prevails in some quarters that the evacuation of Chitral will be construed into "our" weakness by the Chitralis and the neighbouring tribes. But men who have measured swords with "our" soldiers can never commit such a mistake. On the other hand, the evacuation of Chitral and the surrender of Bajour, which will be in accordance with the proclamation above referred to, will convince the frontier tribes that Englishmen are as good as their word, and the Russians will then never be able to win over those tribes to their side.

Azād.
9th August 1895.

Turkey and the Christian Powers of Europe.

2. The same paper says that there is no indication of an improvement in the relations between England and Turkey. The reply given by the latter to the Christian Powers is not considered satisfactory by them. The fact is that they will not be satisfied until the Sultan, not standing

on his dignity, yields to all their demands, reasonable and unreasonable. England with the consent of other Powers has informed the Porte that a European Commissioner will shortly be appointed in Armenia to conduct the administration of that province on behalf of the Sultan.

Mehr-i-Nimroz.
7th August 1895.

Nihal Ahmad of Karwi on the alleged hostility of the Christian Powers of Europe to Turkey.

3. The *Mehr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th August, publishes another communication from Nihal Ahmad of Karwi, who says that the Christian Powers of Europe, being animated by their old enmity against Islam, have the ruin of all the Muhammadan kingdoms such as Morocco, Egypt,

Zanzibar, Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey at heart. They pretend to be their true friends and allies, but let slip no opportunity for weakening them. The Sultan of Turkey being the most powerful Muhammadan king, and the head of the Muhammadan world, the Christian Powers have been constantly raising new difficulties with a view to reduce his power and deprive him of his territories by and by. Lately the Turks have been accused of having committed horrible atrocities in Armenia. If the Turks were really the brutes they are represented to be, there would not be left a single Christian inhabitant in the Turkish territories by this time. When they were in the height of their power and a terror to all Europe, they could have easily extirpated Christians in the countries conquered by them. But they did nothing of the sort. Judging, however, from the ungrateful conduct of their Christian subjects, they really committed a great mistake in having spared them at the time. The fact is that they always treated the Christians with kindness and sympathy. The Christian historians themselves have acknowledged the kind treatment accorded by Sultan Muhammad, the conqueror of Constantinople, to the Christians of that place. The existence of Christian churches at the Turkish capital itself bears ample testimony to the religious tolerance of the Turks. Indeed the very clamour raised by the Armenians, at the secret instigation of the European

Christians, against the Turkish Government is a proof in itself of the moderation and indulgence showed by that Government towards its Christian subjects. In the great empires under Christian rulers the people are sometimes subjected to fearful persecutions, but they dare not utter a word of complaint.

4. The *Liberal* (Azamgarh), of the 8th August, referring to the Amir Abdur Rahman Khan's successful rule of Afghanistan and

Suggestion regarding the bestowal of the title of Shah on the Amir of Kabul.

'the most cordial relations existing between him and the Government of India, as evidenced by the right royal reception accorded to his son, Nasrullah Khan, in England, recommends the bestowal of the title of Shah or King on him, which would not only raise his position in the eyes of the world, but also make the title of Empress, assumed by Her Majesty, a truly significant one.'

LIBERAL.
8th August 1895.

5. The *Nur-ul-Anwar* (Cawnpore), of the 10th August, publishes an Urdu address which the Musalmáns of Madras presented to

NUR-UL-ANWAR.
10th August 1895.

Certain suggestions of the Madras Musalmáns to the Turkish Ambassador at Bombay regarding the pilgrims to Mecca.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador at Bombay on the occasion of his recent visit to the former town. In this address the Madras Musalmáns after expressing

ing their great joy at the visit of the Turkish Ambassador, acknowledged the Sultan to be their lawful Caliph and religious leader, for whom every Musalmán, they added, would feel proud to lay down his life. They then complained that the Indian Musalmáns were subjected to much discomfort and harassment in their pilgrimage to the Hedjaz. The troubles of the pilgrims commence from the time of their embarkation on board the vessels. The vessels are over-crowded and not kept clean. The pilgrims are detained in quarantine at Kamran, sometimes so long that the pilgrimage period is over and have to return home disappointed. His Majesty the Sultan spends crores of rupees from his private purse to add to the comforts of the pilgrims during the pilgrimage season at Mecca, but the *Sherif* of that place does not permit the pilgrims to derive the benefit of the Sultan's munificence by his injudicious interference in every matter. In conclusion the Madras Musalmáns suggest that either a railway may be constructed from Jeddah to Mecca and thence to Medina or some other suitable and convenient means of carriage provided for the pilgrims, and that the doctors stationed at Kamran should invariably be Musalmáns, none professing any other religion. The Ambassador, in replying to the address, promised to forward the suggestions of the Madras Musalmáns to Constantinople.

6. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 7th August, says that hardly a day, nay an hour, passes without some plot or other being hatched in Hyderabad. What can be a greater misfortune for India than that intrigues should always be brew-

HINDUSTANI.
7th August 1895.

ing in its largest Native State, and that all the ministers and nobles of such a State should be so cowed down by every Resident who is appointed there as to always "go on their knees" before him. These great men themselves are never on good terms with one another, one being enemy to another; and officers are distrustful of their subordinates. All this is apparently due to the inattention and incompetence of the Nizam himself. Most pitiable indeed must be the condition of a State whose executive officers do not work amicably and harmoniously, and whose Chief places his confidence in one Premier to-day and in another to-morrow. The peasantry of Hyderabad, who are poor Hindus, quietly toil on like "dumb bullocks," permitting themselves to be yoked and driven on in any way one is pleased to direct them. But the limit of their endurance must be reached one day, and they are sure to sit down and refuse to go on any longer some day sooner or later. Mehdi Ali dominates the State one day, Mehdi Hasan another, Sarwar Jang the next day, and so forth, one regarding the other as base or corrupt. It is impossible that the State vessel can continue to be propelled in this fashion. A new life is now being infused again into the notorious "pamphlet case." Maulvi Saiyad Ali, (Bilgrami), is suspected to have been the author of the "shameful" pamphlet. It is said that one Basdeo Rao, who was in the service of Raja Murli Manohar at the time, wrote out the pamphlet from dictation of the Maulvi. Colonel Fox, Secretary to the "Hyderabad Club," of which the Maulvi has been a

member, made the allegation. The Maulvi thereupon tendered resignation of his membership of the Club, but withdrew it afterwards, and has now declared his intention to prosecute the Colonel for defaming him. Some Rs. 20,000 have already been raised by subscriptions for the support of the Colonel (by his friends) in Hyderabad. A serious imputation has also been made against Sarwar Jang, another high officer of the Nizam. This shows that this officer too has now lost his influence or hold on His Highness. A Hyderabad newspaper has made some very serious allegations against His Highness himself. Mr. Norton and Mr. Edgelow have already reached Hyderabad to conduct the threatened prosecution there, the former having received two lakhs of rupees (as his fee) in the pamphlet case. The editor in conclusion prays God to open the eyes of the Nizam betimes, so that he may put a stop to the ever-brewing intrigues among his State officers and nobles.

Azid.
2nd August 1895.

Alleged maladministration in Hyderabad and intended visit of Lord Elgin to that State.

7. The *Arzad* (Lucknow), of the 2nd August, received on the 7th idem, referring to the alleged maladministration in Hyderabad owing to the intriguing of one high officer against another, and the utter inattention of the Nizam to the affairs of the State, observes that though ever since His

Highness has ascended the throne one Viceroy after another has visited him advising him in the matter of improving the administration of his State, yet no satisfactory or permanent result has been produced. Lord Elgin is now also going shortly to pay a visit to Hyderabad, and grand preparations, in which lakhs of rupees will be expended, have already been set on foot there to give him a fitting reception. But if His Excellency is to do in Hyderabad nothing more than what his predecessors did before, and does not think of adopting such drastic measures as are likely to purge the State of the thousand and one evils that have crept thereinto, and set its administration on a permanent sound footing once for all, he had much better spare himself the trouble of the journey on the one hand and an unnecessary large expenditure of money to the State on the other.

SUBODH SINDHU.
7th August 1895.

Mahárája Holkar of Indore.

8. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), in its issue of 7th August and two previous ones, refers to the alleged high-handed proceedings of the Mahárája Holkar of Indore. He has an irascible temper. The late Mahárája entrusted him with the management of the State affairs in his own

lifetime, but was soon obliged to withdraw all powers from him owing to the tyranny and oppression exercised by him. The editor refers to the retirement of Diwan Raghu Nath Rao and Diwan Vinayak Janardan Kirtane, who were dissatisfied with the Mahárája's conduct. Sham Rao Narayan, the Naib Diwan, was the Mahárája's great favourite and possessed great influence over His Highness. But he incurred his displeasure owing to his having taken a bribe from Kapse and committed suicide to escape ill-treatment. The Mahárája has expelled many good officers from the State and condemned others to the jail under mere suspicion of guilt. Many big traders, being unjustly harassed, have left Indore. The Mahárája hates Bráhmans and has replaced all the Bráhman officers by men of lower castes, some of whom are quite illiterate and cannot even sign their names. The officers, being afraid of being removed from their appointments at any moment, are fleecing the people in every possible way, being naturally anxious to make hay while the sun shines. The Mahárája has raised the importance of the Forest Department to an undue degree by transferring the management of lands which have been reclaimed by revenue farmers from the revenue officers to that Department. The forest officers have deprived the revenue farmers of their lands before the expiration of the periods of their leases to their great loss and have largely enhanced the revenue assessments. Cultivators who had taken wood from forests even after previously obtaining permission were exposed to cruel treatment at the hand of the forest officers.

SUBODH SINDHU.
7th August 1895.

The same.

9. The same paper, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that lately the Mahárája Holkar severely beat Nagobikhaji, one of his private servants, and has suspended Rai Nanak Chand, the Naib Diwan. Mr. Bedarkar, the Diwan, offered his resignation to the Political Agent

who told him to wait. A proclamation has been recently issued by His Highness forbidding people to have any kind of dealings with those men, who have incurred his displeasure and shifted to the British cantonment in Indore. He is also in the habit of paying visits to the cantonment at night in disguise in search of those men. He has taken a vow to load Amolak Chand, a rich trader, with irons. The Mahárája's head appears to have been affected.

10. The *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 4th August, advises the Mahárája Scindia of Gwalior, who has received a sound English education, to pay a visit to Europe, which is sure to enlarge his views and enlighten his mind. The Mahárája Gaekwar of Baroda and the Náwáb of Rámpur

Suggestion to the Mahárája Scindia to pay a visit to Europe.

have greatly benefited by such visits and are conducting the administration of their States in a very creditable manner.

11. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 8th August, contains a cartoon in which the natives of Lucknow, who are in the service of the Bhopál State, are represented as monsters having the bodies of birds and heads of men and feeding on standing crops in a field called Bhopál. The Prime

Minister, who is represented as a big bird with a man's head standing at one end of the field, views the destruction of the crops by his creatures with satisfaction; while the Begam, in the shape of a nice bird with a woman's head, sits on his back with her face turned away from the field.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

12. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 7th August, says that a perusal of recent English newspapers shows that 30 Conservatives

Alleged probability of the present Conservative Government abolishing the cotton import duties in India.

HINDUSTÁNI,
7th August 1895.

pledged their word to vote for the abolition of the cotton import duties in India before they were elected members of Parliament at the General Election. Now these gentlemen could not have given the pledge without having first sounded the mind of Lord Salisbury, the leader of their party and Premier of the present Government. The views of Lord George Hamilton, the present Secretary of State for India, are already known, he having protested as a member of the House of Lords against the imposition of the cotton duties when the matter was brought forward in that chamber before. Hence it would seem that the advent of the Conservative party to power will result in the abolition of the cotton duties. But if injustice is again done to India by the removal of the duties (a second time), it is feared some other tax will have to be substituted for them. Bravo! The late Liberal Government risked a defeat in Parliament rather than doing wrong to India by substituting some other tax for the cotton duties (to please Lancashire).

13. The same paper, referring to the rape committed on the girl Rajabala at the Asansol Railway Station by certain ticket-collec-

Comments on the Asansol rape case.

HINDUSTÁNI,
7th August 1895.

tors, states that one of the accused, DeSouza, has absconded, and that it is not known whether the police are in his pursuit or not. But even if DeSouza is apprehended, as he must be, if endeavours are made in right earnest, it cannot be hoped that any European jury will pronounce him guilty. Do not the railway authorities still think of taking some efficient steps to stop such outrages on Indian women on the railways? It is not the first instance in which an Indian woman has been outraged on a railway, several such cases having occurred before. These outrages are mostly committed by Eurasian employés on the railways, which are chiefly manned by them in all their branches. These Eurasians regard themselves as part and parcel of the ruling British race, and as such ill-treat native railway passengers far more egregiously than a despot would one of his subjects. So long as Government does not make it a point to take prompt notice of the misbehaviour of railway servants in the same way as is done in the case of the postal employés, there is no prospect of natives receiving better treatment at the hands of Eurasian employés on the railways. Government ought to see that cases like the Asansol one produce a marked effect on the minds of the native population, and ought to devise some remedy for the same.

BHÁRAT JÍWAN.
12th August 1895.

14. The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 12th August, says that British rule has bestowed the security of life and property, the maintenance of uninterrupted peace, and other blessings on this country, but that poverty has followed in

its train, which is chiefly due to the decline of Indian industries owing to European competition. An idea of the poverty of the country may be formed from the circumstance that lakhs of men are reduced to starvation for want of food. The editor rebukes the Indian nobility and gentry for their excessive fondness for foreign goods.

ANÍS-I-HIND.
10th August 1895.

Decline of Indian industries.
Alleged misconduct of an Honorary Munsif.

15. The *Aníś-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 10th August, publishes another communication from "a block-headed Honorary Munsif" who says that has his decisions in suits, in which the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 20, being non-appealable, he is naturally tempted to

abuse his powers with a view to benefit his partisans and injure his enemies. He readily dismisses suits filed against men of his *thok* (part or sub-division of an estate or village) and grants decrees against men of the rival *thok*. He accepts suits for the recovery of debts incurred before the enactment of the Village Munsifs Act; never takes the trouble to examine the account books of the plaintiffs who are his village banias or traders; and even instigates the village traders of his own sub-division to file false suits against men of the other sub-division, sharing equally with the former the amounts decreed. In order to check these evils it is necessary to make the decisions of the Honorary Munsifs appealable and to prohibit them from entertaining suits for the recovery of debts incurred before the enactment of the Village Munsifs Act. There is a village in a district, which was formerly the property of a well known gentleman. Some time ago it was divided into two *thoks*, the division being attended with a great deal of litigation as usual. The authorities desired to appoint the proprietor of the larger sub-division the Honorary Munsif for the village. But being an unprejudiced and conscientious man, he recommended the son of the proprietor of the smaller *thok* for the appointment, and his recommendation was accepted by the authorities. The Honorary Munsif, who has also been made the village headman, far from being grateful to the proprietor of the other sub-division for his appointment as Honorary Munsif and for other favours bestowed by the latter on his family, has been oppressing the latter's ryots to whom he owes a grudge. In the suits instituted against the men living in the other sub-division he generally granted decrees, while the ryots of his father, who happened to be sued, were shown undue indulgence by him. One Saiyad Hasan, petition-writer, who was formerly in his father's service, instigates men to file suits against others, promising to get their claims decreed. The ruin of cultivators involves loss both to their landlord and Government. The writer gives a list of the men concerned in the cases above referred to, and asks Government to have the records examined, promising to give out the name of the Honorary Munsif if Government shows a desire to make an enquiry into the matter. In a future issue the writer will expose his high-handed proceedings of which he has been guilty in his capacity of village headman.

ANÍS-I-HIND.
10th August 1895.

Laying of the foundation-stone of the Meerut water-works.

16. The same paper gives a brief account of the Lieutenant-Governor's late visit to Meerut, publishing a vernacular translation of the address presented to His Honor by the Municipal Board on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the water-works, and expresses its

regret that the water-works have been taken in hand in opposition to the wishes of the whole Meerut community. The fact is that the authorities and the upper ten, who take their cue from the former, have everything their own way in utter disregard of the wishes of the masses.

JÁM-I-JÁMSHED.
4th August 1895.

Corruption and bribery among ministerial officials.

17. The *Jám-i-Jámshed* (Moradabad), of the 4th August, complains of the prevalence of corruption and bribery among the ministerial officials attached to law courts and offices, and observes that the corrupt officials among them generally maintain a high style of living, their expenses much exceeding their salaries. For instance, the Peshkár to a Deputy Collector in charge of a pargana, receives visits from almost all the litigants concerned in the criminal and

revenue cases pending before the Deputy Collector, who freely grease his palm. The editor would not be surprised if his income from illegal gratification amounted to Rs. 50 a day. Lately a Deputy Collector who is in charge of the record-room received a complaint from a man that a copyist demanded Rs. 2 as a bribe for the supply of a copy. The Deputy Collector made over Rs. 2 to the man, making a mark on the rupees with a knife and telling him to give them to the copyist. As soon as the copyist had received the rupees, he was sent for and his pocket searched. The same two rupees among other coins being found in his pocket, he was prosecuted and punished. If other officers took an equal interest in detecting corrupt officials, the evil would soon be considerably checked; but such officers are few and far between.

18. The same paper complains that the orders of the Allahabad High Court for the exclusion of law touters from the premises of the law courts have not yet succeeded in eradicating touting. Some pleaders and mukhtárs who have a small practice still continue to avail themselves of the services of touters.

JÁM-I-JAMSHID.
4th August 1895.

If any of these men is suspected he declares himself to be a muharrir or bearer to some pleader or mukhtár who is only too ready to protect him. In order to put a stop to such a dodge, the pleaders and mukhtárs should be required to register the names of their muharris, the Názirs of the Collectors' courts being appointed registrars for the purpose.

19. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saháranpur), of the 31st July, complains that some officials who were nominated by the Collectors for Tahsildárships as far back as 1891 have not yet received promotion to those posts, while others who were nominated in 1893 and 1894 have already been promoted to Tahsildarships over their heads. This involves a great injustice to them. Appointments should, as a rule, be made according to the date of nomination.

NAJM-UL-HIND.
31st July 1895.

Appointment of Tahsildárs.

20. The *Prayág Samachár* (Allahabad), of the 8th August, referring to the case of Private Stewart, who was sentenced to death at the late criminal sessions of the Allahabad High Court for the murder of a comrade.

PRAYÁG SAMACHÁR.
8th August 1895.

The same.

HINDUSTÁNI.
7th August 1895.

Went off accidentally. But he ought to have known better. Such an excuse can be accepted only when the victim is a native. But if a European kills a European, the murderer cannot escape the gallows.

22. The *Prayág Samachár* (Allahabad), of the 8th August, says that there appears to be much distress among the rural population in the Allahabad District. A large number of villagers, who are evidently not professional beggars, are to be found begging alms in the Allahabad city.

PRAYÁG SAMACHÁR.
8th August 1895.

Presumably they have left their homes under the pinch of starvation.

HINDUSTÁNI.
7th August 1895.

23. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 7th August, states that bad characters at Mirzapur seem to have lost all fear of the authorities, making assaults on anybody they please. One of them lately assaulted Munshi Husain Ali, and was punished with two years' rigorous imprisonment. Undaunted, however, by this, another scoundrel gave several blows with his bludgeon to Kalka Prasad, clerk of Munshi Bindeshri Prasad, a pleader, while sitting at the house of the latter. The fellow apparently mistook the clerk for the pleader. What is remarkable in these cases of assault is that the bad

Suggested transfer of Mr. Branson, District Magistrate, Mirzapur, to some other district.

characters have aimed at assaulting those very raises and municipal members with whom the Magistrate, and Municipal Chairman has been displeased. Mr. Branson is not competent to hold charge of a district. He has never been a Magistrate before, having been employed in the Accountant-General's office all the time previous to his translation to his present responsible and difficult post. Government would do well to transfer him from Mirzapur.

III.—LEGISLATION.

HINDUSTÁNI.
7th August 1895.

24. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 7th August, referring to the Pilgrim Ships Bill, says that it will not only prevent a large number of poor Musalmáns from performing pilgrimage to Mecca, but cause a serious injury to the native ship-owners at Bombay. According to this Bill when a pilgrim vessel takes more than 30 pilgrims on board, it must have a ton of cargo for every one of the pilgrims. Now the native vessels have carried as many as one thousand pilgrims in each, so that under the new provision a vessel must either have a freight of 28,000 (30,000?) tonnage or give up the pilgrim traffic. But native vessels that carry pilgrims to and from Mecca do not proceed on to any European port to which they might carry any heavy merchandize. The inevitable result of the Bill will, therefore, be to prevent Muhammadans from using the native ships for their pilgrimage, and throw them *nolens volens* on the tender mercy of English ship-owners who not only charge them higher rates of fare, but treat them with severity. This Bill will thus cause the ruin of hundreds of ship-owning Boahras at Bombay and keep thousands of Musalmáns from performing a religious duty.

NUR-UL-ANWAR.
10th August 1895.

25. The *Nur-ul-Anwar* (Cawnpore), of the 10th August, says that though some of the provisions of the Bill, are calculated to promote the comforts of the pilgrims, others would prove great impediments in their way. The expenses

The same.
of the pilgrims will, in the first place, be much larger than they have hitherto been ; so that if one hundred Musalmáns could undertake the pilgrimage before, hardly thirty would be able to do so in future. Secondly, the pilgrimage to Mecca is as obligatory on a well-to-do Musalmán lady as on a well-to-do Musalmán gentleman. But the *parda* system being strictly observed among the Musalmáns, their women cannot fulfil the first condition of the Bill regarding the examination of an intending pilgrim by a Doctor before he or she can be allowed to embark on board a vessel, and will consequently be debarred from performing an obligatory duty. Thirdly, the pilgrims, falling ill in the vessel, are to be treated after the Western system ; but Indians cannot endure the "bad" smell of strong European medicines in the same way as Europeans cannot bear the "sweet" smell of Indian attars, though they are so refreshing to the brains of the former. The writer therefore prays Government to modify the Bill in such a way that it may not impose prohibitive restrictions on the pilgrimage of Musalmáns.

IV.—EDUCATION.

LIBERAL.
8th August 1895.

26. The Pilibhit correspondent of the *Liberal* (Azamgarh), of the 8th August, says that the charge of neglect of duty brought against the Head Master of the Zila School at Pilibhit in the columns of the *Anís-i-Hind* of Meerut (see Selections No. 30 of 1895, page 373, paragraph 37), the *Akhbár-i-Am* of Lahore, and other newspapers, is quite groundless, and that his traducer is no other than an unworthy student of that very school.

ALMORA AKHBÁR.
5th August 1895.

Normal schools in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

27. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 5th August, is glad to notice that Mr. Lewis, the Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is anxious to make Normal schools more popular than they are. And in order to promote this object he has ordered the Deputy Inspectors of Schools to send at least four students from their respective districts to the Normal schools for education every year. Moreover, the teachers in the Government vernacular schools who do not hold the Vernacular Middle

Class examination certificates are required to go to the Normal schools for education, otherwise they will be removed from their appointments. But there are only three Normal schools for the whole of the United Provinces, viz., one at Allahabad, one at Agra and one at Lucknow; and it must be inconvenient for several reasons to men living at distant places to receive instruction for two years at any of those three schools. The editor urges the establishment of a new Normal school at Almora for the benefit of the students of the Kumaun Division, and observes that if the establishment of such a school be infeasible for any reasons, the rate of scholarships should, at all events, be raised for them. The present rate of Rs. 6 a month is quite inadequate.

28. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 7th August, is glad to notice that

Foundation-stone of an Anglo-Sanskrit school laid at Sitapur by Seth Raghubar Dayal.

Seth Raghubar Dayal, Talukdár of Moiz-ud-dinpur, laid the foundation-stone of an Anglo-Sanskrit school at Sitapur on the 31st ultimo, in the presence of a large, respectable assembly, consisting of both officials and non-officials. A boarding-house is also to be attached to the school, and the whole building will cost the Seth about Rs. 25,000. He has also generously assigned an estate for the permanent maintenance and working expenses of the institution, which will be managed by a committee to be appointed for the purpose. The Seth certainly deserves high praise for this act of public beneficence.

HINDUSTANI.
7th August 1895.

V.—RAILWAY.

29. A local correspondent of the *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 8th August, says

Investigation made by a Railway Police Inspector in connection with the receipt of bribes by a booking clerk and a constable at the Cawnpore Railway Station.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
8th August 1895.

in the *Cawnpore Gazette* of the 8th June (see Selections, No. 23 of 1895, page 289, paragraph 21). Probably the Inspector has commenced an investigation under orders from Government. He showed great courtesy to the writer, who identified the booking clerk. As all the railway constables at the station could not be got together at the time, the Inspector requested the writer to come again next day at a fixed time, promising to send a carriage for him. But for reasons best known to the Inspector, he sent an *ekka* instead of a carriage, and that, too, a little later than the time appointed. The writer, however, got into the *ekka* and arrived at the station where he was able to identify the constable also. It remains to be seen what further action will be taken by Government.

30. A correspondent of the *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 10th August,

Alleged dereliction of duty on the part of water-bearers at the Tundla Station.

ANIS-I-HIND.
10th August 1895.

writer, who has frequent occasion to travel by that train, has always heard passengers asking for water at the station in vain. It is to be hoped the station master, who appears to have great sympathy with the passengers, will enquire into the matter and fine the water-bearers for their serious neglect of duty.

VI.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

31. The *Natyá Patra* (Allahabad), for August, complains that the lanes and

Neglected condition of the lanes in Municipal Ward No. 4, Allahabad.

NATYÁ PATRA.
August 1895.

bye-lanes in Municipal Ward No. 4, such as Mahajnitala, Mirganj, Pandaribá, Chand-ka-kunwa, &c., at Allahabad, are in a most neglected condition. It is very difficult to walk in those lanes. During the rains men lose their footing and fall, getting their clothes soiled in the mud. Since Pandit Jagmohan Nath, Deputy Collector, has taken his abode in Mirganj, he has got that lane much improved. The sweepings collected at the dust-bins are allowed to rot there, and dust-bins have been erected at some very narrow lanes which have become

still narrower in consequence. The Joint Magistrate in charge of the city should pay occasional visits to the lanes and see that they are properly cleaned and kept in order.

ZAMÁNAH.
8th August 1895.

32. The *Zamánah* (Cawnpore), of the 8th August, is sorry to state that the conservancy of the town of Cawnpore far from improving is becoming worse and worse. With every fall of showers the streets become covered with filth which emit an unbearable stench. The District Magistrate ought to remove the evil.

PRAYÁG SAMACHÁR.
8th August 1895.

Conservancy of the town of Cawnpore.
Thefts at Sarai Akil, Allahabad Dis-

trict.

caught, and when caught their discharge is secured. The whole thing is a mystery. Lately thefts were committed at the houses of Lakshman and Musammat Gangia and attempts made to break the houses of Rambharos and Nandu. The Collector should give his immediate attention to the matter.

JÁM-E-JÁMSHED.
4th August 1895.

Proposed construction of a road across
a Muhammadan graveyard at Morad-

abad.

34. The *Jám-e-Jámshed* (Moradabad), of the 4th August, complains that the Moradabad Municipal Board desires to construct a road across a Muhammadan graveyard situated between muhalla Dehrighát and muhalla Bhishtian at Moradabad, and enters a strong protest against the proposal.

NÁTYA PÁTRA.
August 1895.

Restoration of certain rooms to the
pleaders by Mr. Bird, the Collector of
Allahabad.

35. The *Nátya Patra* (Allahabad), for August, praises Mr. Bird for restoring to the District Court pleaders and mukhtars the rooms from which they had been turned out by Mr. Thomson, the late Collector of Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD : }
The 17th August 1895. }

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